MAY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3026.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1788.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have mortgaged their Eſtates to the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, that their Payments were due on the First Day of November laſt; therefore all thoſe Perſons who are now found delinquent will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, unleſs Payments are made immediately.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
May 17, 1788. ROBERT SMITH, } Truſtees.
ROWLAND EVANS,

N. B. The Loan-Office is now kept in the State-Houſe, up Stairs, Philadelphia.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerſwyler*
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,
Loaf, *Lump* and *Muſcovado* SUGARS;
Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.
Philadelphia, May 17. 1788. 2 m.

Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, May 20, 1788.

IF *John Stocton*, ſon of *Job Stocton*, who ſailed out of Baltimore for the Weſt-Indies ſome time laſt ſummer, be living, and will return, ſettle and reſide in New-Jerſey, within three years from the firſt of October laſt, he will be entitled to a handſome property during his natural life, and then to the lawful heirs of his body; but if he ſhould not return and ſettle as aforeſaid, then, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of his grandfather, John Monrow, Eſquire, deceaſed, late of Mount-holly, the aforeſaid eſtate will devolve to the brothers and ſiſters of him the ſaid John Stocton, to them, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever. ‡

One Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars
REWARD.
L O S T,

ON the 18th of January laſt (ſuppoſed in Market-ſtreet) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a ſmall ſum of paper-money of the laſt emiſſion, and the following certificates of this ſtate, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, and counterſigned John Nicholſon, viz.

No. 10436	for £ 734	12 6
3343	649	11 2
3344	586	10 0

Favor of Andrew Caldwell.

No. 3354	for £ 21	16 5
3355	23	15 9
3356	66	18 11
3357	45	5 0
3358	38	6 8
3359	165	2 7
3360	171	12 4
3361	14	1 3

Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice to any perſon except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no queſtions aſked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Aſſembly, to have them renewed, ſhould they not appear in three months. ctf

JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
In FRONT-STREET, at the Corner of CHESNUT-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
A NEAT aſſortment of gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds, capped and jeweled, and common; japanned moon, ſolid arch, and thirty hour clock faces, clocks, enamelled dials for time pieces, clock ſprings and ſets of muſical bells, caſt and forged clock-work, and ſlit pinions, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates. Alſo, an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials, files, &c.
Philadelphia, May 20, 1788. †

Baltimore-town, May 10, 1788.
NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the ſubſcriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceaſed, againſt THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of ſaid William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any ſum or ſums of money due to the eſtate of the ſaid William Neill, from any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Theſe are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every perſon and perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Neill, deceaſed, not to pay, or in any manner ſettle or adjuſt the reſpective claims againſt them with the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, or either of them, as ſuch payments or ſettlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the ſubſcriber again for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the perſonal eſtate of the teſtator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8w Executor of William Neill.

WHEREAS, about the year 1752, DENNIS FOLWELL and JOSEPH FOLWELL, Adminiſtrators of GOLDSMITH EDWARD FOLWELL, late of the borough of Wilmington, conveyed to the ſubſcriber by deed, a certain Lot of Land, in the ſaid borough, bounded by Broad-ſtreet, Tatnal-ſtreet, Kent-ſtreet and Orange-ſtreet, and contains 1 acre and 140 perches, which ſaid deed, with the record thereof, were captured by the Britiſh army in the late war, and have not ſince been reſtored: and whereas the ſubſcriber, on his petition to the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Delaware, at their laſt ſeſſions, had leave given him to bring in a bill to ſupply the loſs of the ſaid deed: Now this is therefore to give notice, that a bill for the purpoſe aforeſaid will be accordingly preſented to the ſaid General Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice. §6w BENJAMIN CHANDLEE.

PORTSMOUTH, May 10.
CELEBRATION,——on the SEVENTH PILLAR's being raiſed.

If ever Angels from the ſkies deſcend,
'Twill be—the Fed'ral building to defend.

On Thurſday laſt, upon receipt of the agreeable intelligence of the ratification of the New Conſtitution, by the ſtate of Maryland, a number of patriotic citizens aſſembled at col. Brewſter's coffee houſe tavern, where, after partaking of a collation, and congratulating each other upon the happy event, the following fœderal toaſts were drank, viz.

1ſt. The ſtate of Maryland—may the Conſtitution they have ratified, prove as beneficial as its framers have illuſtrious.

2d. The delegates of the Maryland convention——may their conduct be remembered 'till patriotiſm ſhall ceaſe to be a virtue.

3d. The New-Hampſhire convention—may a ſpeedy ratification of the new conſtitution be the immediate reſult of their next meeting.

4th. The Grand Fœderal Edifice—may its ſpires reach the zenith of fame—juſtice compoſe its pillars, and virtue ſupport its baſe.

5th. The United States—may they yet riſe ſuperior to thoſe nations who have ſought their ruin.

6th. The memory of thoſe heroes who have laid down their lives upon the alter of freedom.

7th. The great American Fabius—may his virtues, like the ſun, impregnate the ſoil of every American's breaſt with genuine patriotiſm.

8th. The Temple of Liberty—may its doors ever be kept open.

9th. The Fœderal Chain—may it ever be kept bright—and may the fire which has been kindled by ſeven ſtates, be joined by the other ſix, and may all unite in ſmoaking the calumet of peace.

10th. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty—may his virtues never be forgotten.

11th. Arts and Sciences—may they revive and flouriſh, and the Fœderal Government prove their patrons.

12th. The Marquis De La Fayettee—may the ſervices he has rendered America be engraved upon the hearts of its citizens.

13th. The citizens of Rhode Iſland—may the ſcales be removed from off their eyes, and may they join the Fœderal Edifice under the banners of truth and juſtice.

It is but a juſt tribute due to the honorable John Langdon eſquire, to mention, that the whole expence attending the above entertainment, was defrayed by him——a circumſtance which at once proves the greatneſs of his mind, and the joy he felt upon this ſo important an event.

From the information we have been able to collect upon the ſubject, little doubt may be had but the propoſed conſtitution will be ratified by the convention of this ſtate, at their next meeting—and that by a conſiderable majority. Indeed our intelligence from all quarters preſages much good—the fœderal building goes on rapidly, conſidering its extent and magnitude; and we doubt not, but in a ſhort time we ſhall have the pleaſure of announcing its intire completion. '*Hail the Day,*' &c.

BOSTON, May 1.

At Beverly lately, an experiment was made with a compleat ſet of machines for Carding and Spinning Cotton; which anſwered the warmeſt wiſhes of the proprietors.—The ſpinning Jenny ſpins 60 threads at a time—and with the carding machine, 40lb. of cotton can be well carded per day.——The warping machine, and the other tools and machinery, part of which go by water, are all compleat—perform their various operations to great advantage, and promiſe much benefit to the public, and emolument to the patriotick adventurers.

The artiſts who introduced the above mentioned machines are Mr. Leonard and Mr. Somers, who were regularly bred to the manufacturing and finiſhing of velvets, corduroys, jeans, fuſtians, denims, Marſeilles quilting, dimity, muſlinet, &c. &c. With ſuch talents, they ſuppoſed that the riſque and expence of coming to this country, would be amply recompenſed by the encouragement ſuch valuable manufactures deſerved, but after various applications both public and private, in many of theſe States, with no other effect than loſs of time and money——and men of low cunning, taking advantage of their free and communicative diſpoſitions falſely arrogated to themſelves the merit of conſtructing machines, the knowledge of which they obtained from theſe men, and ſome had the effrontery to apply for excluſive privileges to make and vend the the ſame, as was the caſe in Maryland and Connecticut laſt year.

Such difficulties co-operating with the want of energy and ſyſtem in our governments, reduced them to the diſagreeable neceſſity of reſolving to leave a country, ſo unpromiſing to manufacturers, when the Hon. George Cabot, convinced of the importance and practicability of introducing a manufacture for which large ſums are yearly ſent out of the country, generouſly patronized them, and influenced a number of gentlemen in Beverly, to aſſociate for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing theſe much wanted manufactures. Theſe gentlemen juſtly merit the approbation and thanks of their fellow citizens for their laudable efforts to promote uſeful arts and induſtry.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

We are authorized to inform our readers, that the account we publiſhed on the 16th inſt. of a riot in Dobb's county, as taken from a Newbern paper, is calculated to beget falſe opinions in the public mind, concerning the parties to whom it refers.—It ſhould be obſerved that the ſtate of North Carolina does not contain leſs than 56 counties, and that ſome of theſe counties are large when compared to Dobbs; whence it will appear probable that the inhabitants of Dobbs are not very numerous. A private quarrel has unhappily ſubſiſted for ſome time between certain families in that ſmall county, which has been conducted with no ſmall degree of aſperity, and has not failed to mix itſelf with every political or public meaſure. At a late annual election for members of the general aſſembly, this very ſpirit operated ſo far as to prevent the return of a number, or to produce a falſe one, which had the ſame effect. No perſon in the ſtate is now ſurprized when he hears of ſuch altercations in that county; but the ſtory of a late fracas is ſo caricatured and miſrepreſented, as to induce a general belief that diſputes reſpecting the new conſtitution have been indecently conducted in North Carolina, and that ſome very reſpectable characters in that ſtate have been attempting to govern by mobs, than which nothing can be leſs true. The gentlemen who are named as fœderal candidates in Dobbs, cannot reaſonably be charged with a riot that happened after the cloſe of the Poll, and after they had chiefly withdrawn, as had moſt of the voters from the Court houſe. One of thoſe gentlemen has ſerved the ſtate both as a ſoldier and a chief magiſtrate, with ſo much ability and reputation that he has a claim to protection againſt the tongue of ſlander, and the citizens of the ſtate in general have ſubmitted with ſo much readineſs to the government of laws, that they ought to be exempt from the charge of rioters. Though it is generally believed that in the eaſtern and ſouthern parts of the ſtate, or thoſe diſtricts that are near the ſea coaſt, or the poſt-road, the inhabitants are nearly unanimous in favor of the new conſtitution; it is alſo believed that in the weſtern and northern parts of the ſtate, the inhabitants are conſiderably divided in their ſentiments on this head, whether it is that they are more jealous concerning their liberties, or that they conceive themſelves to have a different intereſt, that they underſtand the ſubject better, or that they have not hitherto had better information, whatever may be the cauſe of difference in opinion, the conduct of the parties has generally been decent and proper; nor is it true that the delegates on either ſide are generally hampered with inſtructions. Their conſtituents who frequently have not the beſt means of information, do not think proper to dictate to honeſt men, whoſe duty it is to conſider the ſubject fully, and to determine as they may be convinced.

BALTIMORE, May 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in this town, dated February 3, 1788.

'I have much ſatisfaction in informing you, that the laws conſtituted by the fœderal convention, have made great noiſe in Europe.—In England they are ſo much admired, that they have been printed, and are profitable to the Printer—every body praiſes them, but more than they otherways would, did they not flatter their laws, which they eſteem the moſt perfect. In France, they are highly eſteemed alſo, and the ſentiments upon them more liberal:—The parliaments of France, but particularly that of Paris, for ſome time paſt have endeavoured to clip the wings of their Monarch, to prevent his high flights, and in fact have lately ſucceded in their attempts, by eſtabliſhing laws upon more liberal principles than heretofore. Since the American revolution, they have been ſeeking after ſomething, and at laſt, like a divine charm, have met with that which opens their eyes, and reſtores them to light; the late laws, of which we are ſpeaking, have produced thoſe effects—they have been before the parliament of Paris as a model of wiſdom, to be copied after—they were there amply diſcuſſed, and moſt ably defended by a majority of the houſe; however, there was one member violent in his oppoſitions; but from one of his ſpeeches you will find that prejudice influenced him. 'Do you think,' ſays he, 'gentlemen, that an old nation, like this, will take for its model the laws of an infant country, which does not yet know how to carry the bread to its mouth: No!' This you ſee is ridiculous, and not only repugnant to the opinions of ſome of the greateſt politicians, but even to nature and common ſenſe; and contradicted by inumerable facts, many of which were pointed out to him, the next day, by the Count De Mirabeau, who took an opportunity of expoſing him in the public papers, and therefore of extolling America to the ſtars, by ſaying that, in leſs than thirty years, it would become the moſt renowned empire of the four parts of the world, and this I can tell you, is a very general opinion. The objections here to the conſtitution are, that the preſidents ought not to be choſen during their good behaviour, but for a certain time only, that the honor may not be a matter of too much contention, which would generally be the cauſe of bloodſhed, ſlaughter, anarchy and confuſſion; that the executive and legiſlative powers ought to be ſeparated, and there ſhould be a bill of rights.——The ſtates of Holland, ſenſible of the riſing progreſs of America, from conſidering its reſources, its commerce, and the diſpoſition of its inhabitants, have offered Congreſs, through the hands of Mr. Jefferſon, the American ambaſſador at Paris, a loan of £. 80,000 ſterling, to be delivered as ſoon as there is a permanent government eſtabliſhed,—certain that their money will be more ſecure in the American funds, than in any other whatever.—Their reaſoning is ſenſible, and founded upon juſt principles.—— They ſay, that America is large and extenſive, and muſt ſoon become opulent from its commerce; that ſince the peace, they have ſunk eight millions of their debt, and have ſtill a principal to ſink the capital entirely, that which no other country whatever, thinks of, and that after that is once accompliſhed, America will be one of the moſt free and unembarraſſed nations in the univerſe.—To give you an idea more particularly of the opinions of the Hollanders, an American gentleman had purchaſed a number of continental certificates, at twelve per cent. with which he went to Holland, not expecting to make any thing by them; but when he arrived there, he found the inhabitants ſo well diſpoſed towards the Americans, and having ſo good an opinion of their property, that he ſold his certificates at 60 per cent. to the amount of £. 150,000 ſterling.—This you may depend upon as fact, for I have it from the beſt authority.'

*** The Truſtees of Franklin College will attend at Lancaſter, at their annual meeting, on *Friday*, the ſixth day of June next, and at the ſame time hand in the ſubſcriptions which have been made for the ſaid college.

JOSEPH HUBLEY, Secretary.
Lancaſter, May 5, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 25th of April, A RED MILCH COW, with large horns, of which the ends are cut off. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

May 12, 1788. ¶ JOSEPH SPENCER.

To the Honorable the MEMBERS *of the* CONVENTION *of* VIRGINIA.

THE length of the addreſs I had lately the honor to make to you, rendered it inconvenient at that time to bring before you ſome further conſiderations, which appear of ſome importance. The ſituation of your Eaſtern Shore counties is a matter that ſhould be ſeriouſly conſidered, before you determine to reject the propoſed conſtitution. Should Virginia decline the new confederacy, the good people of Acomack and Northampton will find themſelves ſeparated from the reſt of the ſtate by a great bay, larger than the entrance of the mediterranean, which divides Africa from Europe, while the adjoining ſtate of Maryland is diſtinguiſhed from them by a mere imaginary line. The Eaſtern Shore of Virginia muſt be at this time exceedingly connected with the lower counties of Maryland by blood and marriage, and by a variety of buſineſs. They would be particularly expoſed to the fleets of the union and of foreigners, were they not to join the new confederacy; for their ſituation is almoſt inſular, the length of their boundary line dividing them from Maryland being but fourteen miles. Whether they would remain with Virginia under theſe circumſtances, or unite with Maryland and the union, ſeems a queſtion deſerving your ſerious reflexions. In conſidering this point you will recollect, that every member of the Maryland convention for the Eaſtern Shore, and all the members of the Delaware convention, repreſenting the body of the Peninſula, were decidedly in favor of the conſtitution. You will alſo remember the inducements thoſe counties would have in the market for their produce, which, in the event of their being out of the new union, will be burdened with the impoſt that will certainly be laid upon all foreign articles imported. Similar conſiderations may influence other parts of your ſtate to ſecede from Virginia, and cling to the union.

If there are any of the citizens of your ſtate who expect to ſee manufactures eſtabliſhed in Virginia, it will appear of great conſequence to them that you ſhould be a part of the new confederacy; for if your workmen cannot vend their commodities in the other ſtates without meeting the foreign impoſt, which will fall on all articles not of the growth or manufacture of the union, it will operate exceedingly to diſcouarge them. Two circumſtances within your command promiſe more ſucceſs in manufactures, than might at firſt view appear to be the caſe—your coal, which is yet peculiar to Virginia on the ſea coaſt, an article highly important to a great number of manufactures; and cotton, which muſt be the great American raw material for *piece goods*. The ſhores of James and Apomatox rivers ſeem moſt particularly intereſted in theſe conſideratians, tho' they are of real and great importance to the ſtate at large.

The expected trade of Virginia with that fertile country between Potowmack and the lakes, together with your Indian trade through the waters of the Ohio, would be loſt, if your honorable houſe ſhould finally reject the conſtitution. The waters of the Mononga-hela are indiſpenſibly neceſſary to ſecure theſe advantages to you, but you will remember the impoſition of a toll and duty on every thing paſſing thro' that channel to and from Virginia, would turn the trade into another courſe. The new union would find its own intereſt in promoting the northern communications by the Suſquehanna and the Mohawk's river, which flow thro' New-York, Pennſylvania and Maryland.

Should you attempt to form a ſmall confederacy, you would be conſtrained to give up conſiderable points (ſome of them perhaps very injurious to you) to ſecure the acceſſion of the few ſtates who might conſent to come into it. North-Carolina, for inſtance, ſhould that ſtate decline the propoſed government, might inſiſt on her paper money being introduced into the buſineſs of both ſtates. Many other inconveniences of a like nature would certainly preſent themſelves.

The treaties ſubſiſting at this time between the United States and foreign nations cannot continue in force with Virginia, if ſeparated from the union. We may doubt whether they would be renewed with her, as the inducements ſhe could hold out alone would probably be inſufficient, and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe a connexion with any ſtate that ſhould withdraw herſelf from the union would be declined, at leaſt for a time, by all foreign powers who might deſire a connexion with the new confederacy.

The ſhock to public and private credit both at home and abroad, that will be conſequent on the rejection of the propoſed government, will be moſt violent and dreadful. Every ſcheme of prudence and enterprize among our own citizens, every plan of adventure and eſtabliſhment here, many of which are doubtleſs now in contemplation by foreigners, will be checked and ſubverted. But ſhould nine or ten ſtates adopt the conſtitution, how miſerable will be the condition of public and private credit in thoſe ſtates who decline it. Will any American or foreign merchant truſt his property within their boundaries—will any foreign nation have the ſmalleſt confidence in an uſeleſs limb diſſevered from the body. America, in the deplorable event of the rejection of the fœderal conſtitution, will be like an hopeleſs victim, whom juſtice has ſubjected to the rack. She will reſemble one of thoſe pitiable objects in the diſjointed condition of her members. In one reſpect indeed her ſituation will be more dreadful. The *coup de grace* terminates all his agonies, while our diſtracted country will be doomed to drag on her miſerable exiſtence for a length of time to which no human mind can fix a period.

In ſuch a ſituation of affairs, inſtead of expecting new ſchemes of emolument and advantage, we muſt foreſee the certain loſs of many old ones—Inſtead of frequent and numerous emigrations, and an influx of imported wealth, we may be too certain of depopulation, and the exportation of property. Inſtead of the delightful and beneficial cultivation of the arts of peace, we muſt once more experience the miſeries of civil diſcord—not to ſecure, but to deſtroy our peace—liberty and ſafety.

It has been ſaid by ſome, that the United States are much too extenſive to continue under one government. But the youngeſt people now on the theatre of life remember this very country, joined by the Floridas on the ſouth, and by Nova-Scotia, New-Brunſwick and Canada on the north, exiſting under one government. To all theſe were added the Weſt India iſlands, New-Foundland, the Britiſh territories in the Eaſt Indies, and the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland. It will be ſoon enough to conſider whether we ought to ſeparate, when a diſpoſition of that kind is diſcovered in ſome of the ſtates. Hitherto no ſuch diſpoſition has appeared. The general convention, who were a reſpectable repreſentation of our country, certainly did not think the idea either proper or conducive to our happineſs, or they would have framed their act accordingly. Congreſs have never recommended a ſeparation to our conſideration, nor has the legiſlature of any ſtate adviſed or deſired it. However pleaſing it may be to individuals, there is no proof of its being the wiſh of a ſingle county in the union. A little reflexion will ſhew it to be as inconſiſtent with our happineſs and intereſt, as it is oppoſite to the wiſhes and feelings of the people. Were we united by the fœderal government, there would be no enemy at hand to diſturb our perfect tranquility. The Spaniards on the ſouth, we may aſſume, have infinitely more reaſon to be apprehenſive of our movements, that we of theirs. The Britiſh provinces on the north are more likely, in the event of a war, to furniſh opportunity againſt us. But they cannot be very injurious, and indeed they may rather ſerve the uſeful purpoſe of keeping us on our guard. We have nothing to fear from either of thoſe quarters, provided we are united. In this reſpect the United States under the new conſtitution will poſſeſs all the advantages in America, which Henry IV. hoped to produce by univerſal monarchy in Europe, with this great difference in our favor, that the road to ours is through well conducted and free councils, independently held by the ſtates concerned, and his ſcheme, however uſeful and noble the deſign, would neceſſarily have been effected by force and bloodſhed.

Without advancing the arrogant idea that the propoſed plan of fœderal government is perfectly unexceptionable, the proper queſtion on this great occaſion ſeems to be, whether the happineſs of America will not be more effectually promoted by adopting it, with the power and right to introduce amendments provided in it, than by rejecting it under the preſent circumſtances of our country.

Some may aſk, why not previouſly amend?—I reſpectfully anſwer. Firſt, becauſe our circumſtances do not admit of delay without the loſs or poſtponement of many great advantages, and without many ſerious dangers and injuries at home and abroad. Secondly, becauſe it is not to be expected that any future convention will poſſeſs, in a more eminent degree than the laſt, the neceſſary regard for the general intereſts of America, and the indiſpenſible ſpirit of amity and conceſſion diſplayed by them. Thirdly, becauſe the gentlemen who diſapprove of the government acknowledge a variety of views, opinions, principles and feelings, as oppoſite and contradictory to each other, as they are to the propoſed conſtitution. Fourthly, becauſe ſeven of the ſtates (and probably eight by this time) have adopted the government, ſome of which are extenſive and ſome contracted, ſome in the north, ſome in the ſouth, and ſome in the centre, ſome the moſt numerous in free citizens, and ſome the leaſt ſo, ſome with unchecked democratic ſtate conſtitutions, and ſome with the reverſe, ſome poor with a paper lawful money, and ſome rich with no lawful money but ſolid coin, ſome purely agricultural, and ſome manufacturing and commercial. Fifthly, becauſe the adoption of the conſtitution by eight ſtates (if it ſhall ſo appear) containing about two thirds of the free white inhabitants of the United States, is a ſtrong proof that the convention have not miſtaken the feelings, opinions and intereſts of the people at large.

The government now offered to the free citizens of America is truly a government of the people, for *no man* can be excluded from giving his voice, or from holding the offices which are neceſſary to execute it. Is it requiſite to qualify a man to elect or be elected, that he be *rich?* No, for there is no qualification of property, tho' it was demanded by ſome who now oppoſe the conſtitution.—Is it neceſſary to be of noble blood or of a powerful family? No, for it is declared that there ſhall be no titles, rank or nobility.—Is there a power given to a king or a prince, to alter and amend the conſtitution? No, for it is veſted, where I truſt it will ever remain, in THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES.

An American.

WARSAW, February 23.

It is reported here (but it wants further confirmation) that although the French Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople has received the Imperial declaration of war, he had ſo managed matters as to ſettle a truce between the Porte and the two Imperial courts till the end of March. If this ſhould prove true, the hopes of the reſtoration of peace during the winter will revive again.

VIENNA, February 27.

Our laſt advices confirm the intelligence, that after four aſſaults, in which we loſt a thouſand men, our army ſubdued the fortreſs of New-Gradiſca: and the whole garriſon, which had been reinforced by troops from Banialuka, were either put to the ſword or taken priſoners.

LONDON, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Feb. 28.

"The operations of war are already begun bloodily. One garriſon of the Turks has already been cut to pieces. Our earlieſt intelligence preſents no welcome news. The Ottomans will grow deſperate, the Huns no leſs ſo; ſo that the moſt dreadful and unwelcome operations are to be expected. It is paſt doubt the Emperor will ſhortly put himſelf at the head of his forces."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 12.

"The only news relative to the war, in which we can put any confidence, is, that our troops are making a rapid progreſs in Walachia, where they find but little reſiſtance, owing to the greateſt part of the Ottoman forces being carried towards Boſnia, Servia, and the frontiers of the Buckowin."

March 23. We are aſſured that the Marquis de Noailles, Ambaſſador from the Court of France to that of Vienna, is uſing every means in his power to avert the impending war between the Auſtrians and the Ottoman Porte.

The Grand Duke, with a train of much magnificence, left Peterſburgh, Jan. 15, to join the army.

March 29. The following is a copy of a letter from Joſeph Brame, Eſq; the Britiſh Conſul at Genoa, to the Marquis of Carmarthen, ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department, dated March 10.

"My Lord, I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordſhip that this health office has received authentic intelligence, that the plague has broke out in Algiers; and alſo that it rages very violently at Conſtantinople, from whence the worſt conſequences were dreaded, as it cannot fail being ſoon communicated to the Imperial and Ruſſian armies. I am, &c.

JOSEPH BRAME."

The treaty between the United States and Pruſſia is concluded. That which impeded the treaty between Great-Britain and the States was the very important but very complicated buſineſs of the India commerce and ſettlements. And it is, we underſtand, at length agreed that a convention ſhould be ſigned, to arrange and finally adjuſt the India ſyſtem within ſix months of the concluſion of the treaty of alliance.

APRIL 3.

The following are the terms on which Ruſſia has offered to make peace with the Porte.

1ſt. That the Porte ſhall renounce all pretenſions to the Crimea.

2d. That they ſhall cede to Ruſſia the fortreſs of Oczakow and all the country inhabited by the Nogais Tartars, to the north and eaſt of the Caſpian ſea.

3d. That the Turks ſhall cede Bender and all Beſſarabia.

4th. That the Ruſſian ſhips of war ſhall have the free navigation of the Dardanelles.

5th. That the head of the Grand Vizier ſhall be ſent to the court of Peterſburgh, he being the author of the war.

6th. That for the violation of the laws of nations in the perſon of M. de Bulgakow (the Ruſſian Miniſter now in the Seven Towers) the Porte ſhall pay three millions of piaſtres.

It is needleſs for us to remark that the Turks have haughtily rejected theſe propoſals, as they will not eaſily give up Beſſarabia, or ſuffer the ſhips of war belonging to the Ruſſians to ſail through the Dardanelles, which would lay the Morea, and all the Greek iſlands in the Archipelago, at their mercy.

After the cabinet on Monday, which was held in conſequence of the evaſive conduct of the court of Madrid reſpecting the large equipments going forward in the Mediterranean, a ſpirited remonſtrance was diſpatched to that court ---the ſubſtance of which is reported to be, that the Britiſh court cannot ſee with indifference ſo powerful a preparation, and that unleſs an unequivocal and ſatisfactory anſwer is given, ſimilar equipments will be made in the Britiſh ports without loſs of time.

It has been aſſerted that the Imperial Catharine is much offended at the diſinclination which the miniſters of this country have evinced to ſecond her hoſtile attempts againſt the Porte, and that her anger will be manifeſted in a manner the moſt unequivocal. Let this be as it may, it cannot operate in any degree to our prejudice; the proſperity of this country is beyond the reach of this ambitious woman to check, whilſt on the contrary the aggrandizement of Ruſſia is an operation which it is in our power greatly to retard.

If it ſhould appear to be, as the Ruſſian miniſter alledged, that government have permitted ſeveral armed veſſels, navigated by Britiſh ſeamen, to proceed to Conſtantinople, whilſt they have manifeſted a different conduct with reſpect to the ſhips intended for Ruſſia, it is but reaſonable to aſk what right he has to complain? During the laſt war the fleets of his miſtreſs were not only ſtrengthened by an addition of Britiſh ſeamen, but in ſome inſtances wholly commanded, and almoſt manned by ſubjects of this kingdom. Her ſhips of war and tranſports were received into all our ports, refitted, armed, and victualled in the moſt friendly manner. The Czarina was thereby enabled to extend her conqueſts with her ambition, and the followers of Mahomet ſaw with aſtoniſhment and diſmay a hoſtile fleet, which we had enabled to proceed to their very doors, and without which the moſt brilliant ſucceſs of the Muſcovites by land would have been of little conſequence. Had this conduct on our part excited the gratitude of her to whoſe advantage it operated, there might at leaſt have been ſome pretext for renewing it; but what has been her conduct? Marked with every circumſtance of ingratitude. In our greateſt need ſhe was inimical to us. Her armed neutrality was but one remove from actual hoſtility, and her ſubſequent conduct in matters of commerce has been marked by an evident predilection for a nation, which long experience has aſcertained our enemy.

JUST IMPORTED, the Capital, Strong, Full blooded Engliſh Stallion

MESSENGER,

To Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Alexander Clay's, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the very low price of *Three Guineas* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER was bred by John Pratt, Eſq; of Newmarket, who certifies the following pedigree. The grey horſe Meſſenger was bred by me, and ſold to the Prince of Wales; he was got by Mambrino (who covered at twenty-five guineas a leap) his dam by Turſ, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was ſiſter to Figerant, and was the dam of Leviathan.

JOHN PRATT.

The performance of Meſſenger has been ſo very great, that there need only be reference to the racing calender of the years 1783, 1784 and 1785.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved the next gratis, provided they continue the ſame properties, on paying the groom's fees.

SHELBURNE, May 1.

Letters from Liſbon of the 20th of January ſay, the weather there had been exceeding bad; that there had been very ſevere gales at ſea, and that between 20 and 30 veſſels had put in there diſmaſted and otherwiſe diſtreſſed. There are only two particularly mentioned, viz. Capt. Middleton, in a new brig, on a whaling voyage to the Brazils, who had loſt three of his men; and Capt. Collins, of St. John's, New-Brunſwick, bound to London, with the loſs of his maſts and rigging. We are happy to ſay none of the Shelburne veſſels had ſuffered.

NEWPORT, May 10.

A ſuccinct view of affairs.

The revolving year hath produced no important changes in our adminiſtration or in our police. The *Cruſading Erranis* ſtill diſplaying the decoying ſtandard, "A depreciated paper-money," as the ark of our ſalvation. No experience of the miſchiefs reſulting from it, nor any conviction of its injuſtice, tend to check a "*perſeverance*;" for credulity and implicit ſupport of this ſyſtem are marked out as the high-road to preferment, while honor, virtue and abilities form no criterion of merit.

Loud advocates for the *extremes* of liberty, they can hear no diſcuſſion of their meaſures without irritation; that freedom of ſpeech which elevated America to the ſtation of independence, is viewed as treaſon and rebellion, and the blood of the freemen ſeems alone ſufficient to ſatiate revenge.

Apprehenſive of a ratification of the new conſtitution, men of *tried anti-fœderaliſm* are advanced to the command of forts and of the militia; whether that they may be prepared to oppoſe the union, or to keep alive popular clamour, we preſume not to determine.

Thus engaged in a civil conteſt, novel as well as ſevere, we have become the political phenomenon of the day, and the world ſtands gazing for the event. We ſhall therefore, from duty as well as information, faithfully continue an impartial detail of every intereſting occurrence, unbiaſſed by party and undaunted by the threats of power, truſting that honor, virtue and juſtice will ere long illumine this degraded ſtate.

The weather was on Tueſday as unſettled and capricious as a female. Rain, clouds and ſunſhine ſucceeded each other perpetually, like tears, frowns and ſmiles from the pretty face of a whimſical woman.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

United States in Congreſs aſſembled, New-York, May 8th, 1788.

ON a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,

Reſolved, that Congreſs proceed to an election of two commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, that the Commiſſioners of accounts for the Quarter-Maſters-Commiſſaries, Hoſpital, Marine and Cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treaſury, commence ſuits in behalf of the United-States, againſt all perſons in any of the ſaid departments who ſtand chargeable with public monies, and whoſe accounts ſhall not be lodged with the proper commiſſioners within four months, computed from the preſent date; and that this order be publiſhed in the ſeveral ſtates for the period above mentioned.

Reſolved, that the ſaid Commiſſioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjuſtment of all accounts which have ariſen in the ſaid departments, and to the recovery of all ſums, for which ſuits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commiſſion, they depoſit with the regiſter of the treaſury all the books and papers of their reſpective offices, together with a general abſtract of the ſums due from individuals, in order that immediate meaſures may be adopted for the recovery of the ſame.

Congreſs proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the Quarter-Maſters and commiſſaries departments; and Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commiſſioner for ſettling of the hoſpital, marine and clothiers departments. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract from the Courier de l'Europe of Feb. 18, 1788.

"France has juſt concluded a treaty of commerce with the United States of America; his majeſty, in ſubjecting the *Bureau du Commerce* (Commerce of Office) to a new form, has ordered that all treaties relative thereto ſhall be communicated to that office. Agreeable to the act of Council which creates its new form, the counſellors of the royal council of finances ſhall have a ſeat in it; alſo, a counſellor of ſtate---a preſident---an *adjoint*, lieutenant general de police---the intendant of commerce---two deputies of the *Regie*, and all the deputies of the commercial towns."

It is no leſs ſingular, that true, that the art of agriculture, the moſt important to mankind, is far behind all the other purſuits of art and knowledge; by the genius of men the earth is meaſured, the movement of the ſtars are calculated, the air is weighed, earthquakes are accounted for, and the arts and ſciences are enriched, while the progreſs of vegetation, and the effects of the various ſoils, are utterly unknown. Nay, we are unacquainted with the moſt advantageous means of increaſing our cattle, and of managing foreſt trees. It ſeems as if mankind thought the moſt uſeful ſtudies, for our well being here, the leaſt worthy of their attention.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Eaſt Hartford to his friend in Boſton, dated May 7.

"The proſpects we have in bringing the manufacture of WINDOW GLASS to great perfection in this ſtate are evident to every one who wiſhes to promote ſo uſeful an undertaking.---Here are ſome few people that never wiſh to have glaſs or any other article manufactured in the ſtate, but their influence with us is not great.---The gentlemen that are concerned in this uſeful buſineſs are men of much wealth, and highly ſpirited in their undertakings; and have no doubt but they can make glaſs of equal quality with any imported from Europe, and much cheaper. The wood in this ſtate is large and very plenty;---the materials for the glaſs are alſo plenty, and can be had on reaſonable terms.---They have a capital of 14,000 l. and will encreaſe it to 20,000 ---Their manufacturing houſe is built of ſtone, is four ſtories high, and wide enough to admit of any length. Mr. Robert Hughes, from Boſton, is chief artiſan, and ſuperintends the works; his abilities are not confined to the Glaſs manufactury alone, he is maſter of others equally as uſeful, and which will alſo meet with proper encouragement in due time,"---*to the great honor of thoſe gentlemen who are his preſent benefactors.*

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, May 7.

'I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the ſhip Ritſon, captain Curwen, arrived here yeſterday, having ſpoke with a French brig, bound for Bourdeaux, which had on board captain Grayſon of the Wade, and crew. Captain Grayſon informed him, that he was taken from off the wreck of the Wade by the Succeſs, captain Flinn, from Whitehaven, bound to Rappahannock, and that two days afterwards they fell in with the above mentioned brig, on board of which he then was.'

We have the following particulars of the late unhappy accident at New-Orleans, by the ſchooner Governor Miro:—On Good Friday, the 21ſt of March laſt, at half after one, P. M. a dreadful fire broke out in the houſe of the treaſurer of New-Orleans; ſo violent, that notwithſtanding all the pains and good diſpoſition taken by the Governor and intendant, it was impoſſible to ſtop the progreſs of it. The wind being very high and variable, the fire caught in ſeveral parts of the town almoſt at the ſame time; ſo that in the ſpace of 4 or 5 hours ſeven eighths of the town were conſumed; and the rapidity of the fire prevented almoſt every citizen from ſaving their merchandiſe and other effects; and, upon a calculation made after the fire, it appeared that the loſs amounted to about 6 or ſeven millions of dollars. It is preſumed, that from the repreſentation made by the Governor and Intendant of Louiſiana, of the calamitous ſituation of the inhabitants there, to His Catholic Majeſty, that his liberality and piety will extend ſo far as to give his ſubjects ſuch relief as will tend to the re-eſtabliſhment of that colony in a ſhort time. A great proof of the good intentions of that Government appears by a late reimburſement of property confiſcated in an illicit trade, to the amount of between 70 and 80 thouſand dollars, without waiting the King's pleaſure---ſo well aſſured were they of that indulgence being granted to them by their King---and this idea was firſt ſuggeſted by Don Manuel Serano, the intendant aſſeſſor.

Dr. *Ramſay's* excellent '*Hiſtory of the Revolution in South Carolina*,' has been tranſlated into the French language, and publiſhed at *Paris*.

Dr. *Gordon*, we hear, has publiſhed his firſt volume of the '*Hiſtory of the American Revolution*,' in England.

His Britannic Majeſty's Packet Antelope, captain Curtis, will ſail with the mail from New-York to Falmouth on Thurſday the 5th of June.——The mail will be cloſed at nine o'clock the preceeding evening.——She will touch at Halifax, and remain there 48 hours only.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend at Newark, (New-Jerſey) dated March 1, 1788.

'The friends of our country here are exceedingly anxious to know how the fate of it will turn, with reſpect to the adoption of the new conſtitution: upon the event of which, as they think, and very truly, its future welfare or miſery intirely depends. Political affairs here ſeem to tend faſt towards ſome great event. The Emperor has finally declared war againſt the Porte. Every preparation is making for the conteſt by the reſpective parties. The Ruſſians have here taken up great quantities of ſhipping. All theſe things cauſe our friends here to wiſh well to the eſtabliſhment of a permanent and efficient government in America. There is not the leaſt doubt, ſhould Europe be embroiled, and America keep clear, it would be the corner ſtone of her riſing ſuperior to her wants; and we might yet be reſpected wherever we go, as we are now deſpiſed and ridiculed.'

*** The Gentlemen *Privates* of the ARTILLERY BATTALION that are in *Uniform*, are requeſted to meet at the State-houſe, on Saturday, the 31ſt inſtant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on buſineſs of importance.

††† The ſeveral *Light Companies* attached to the regiments of the city and liberties, will attend the *Monthly Parade*, on MONDAY next, the ſecond of June. The line will be formed at four o'clock.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 3d day of June next, at 7 o'clock in the evening------The following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground, viz.

No. 1. A certain new three ſtory brick houſe, a three ſtory brick kitchen, and lot of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate, lying and being in the ſquare between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets from the river Delaware, and between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth 21 feet, and in length 109 feet and 7 inches, bounded northward by the public ſquare, eaſtward by the back ends of Sixth-ſtreet lots, ſouthward by an alley 10 feet 6 inches wide (with the privilege and uſe of ſaid alley) and weſtward by lot No. 2.

No. 2. A new three ſtory brick houſe, a three ſtory brick kitchen, and lot of ground on which the ſame ſtands; containing in breadth 18 feet, and in length 109 feet 7 inches; bounded northward by the public ſquare, eaſtward by the aforeſaid lot No. 1, ſouth and weſtward by the aforeſaid alley, with the uſe thereof.

No. 3. A lot of ground; containing in breadth 36 feet and 6 inches, and in length 109 feet 7 inches; bounded northward with the aforeſaid alley (with the uſe thereof) eaſtward by the back ends of Sixth-ſteeet lots, ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, and weſtward by lot No. 4. on ſaid lot there is two frame houſes (each) two ſtories high, fronting on Spruce-ſtreet, and two frame ſtables fronting on ſaid alley, with the uſe of a pump with water.

No. 4. A lot of ground; containing in breadth 19 feet, and in length 109 feet 7 inches; bounded northward by the aforeſaid alley, eaſtward by the aforeſaid lot No. 3, ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, and weſtward by ground of the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; there is an old ſtable on ſaid lot, and the uſe of a pump with water.

No. 5. A lot of ground, ſituate betwen Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware, and between Walnut and Locuſt-ſtreets; containing in front 26 feet, and in length 78 feet; bounded eaſtward by the public ſquare, weſtward by a twelve feet wide alley, northward by a twenty feet wide ſtreet, and ſouthward by the next deſcribed lot No. 6.

No. 6. A lot or piece of ground, adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot; containing in front 26 feet, and in length 114 feet; bounded on the eaſt by the public ſquare, on the weſt by the ſaid alley, on the north by lot No. 5, and on the ſouth by the next deſcribed lot No. 7.

No. 7. A lot of ground adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot; containing in front 26 feet, and in length 114 feet; bounded eaſtward with the public ſquare, weſtward with the aforeſaid twelve feet alley, northward by lot No. 6, and ſouthward by ground of Capt. John Reynolds. The whole of ſaid lots are clear of ground-rent: Taken in execution as the property of William Milnor, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 4th day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the widow Leſher, inn-holder, in Germantown, a certain two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, ſtone ſtable, and lot of ground, thereto belonging, containing three quarters of an acre, eight perches and one quarter of a perch; ſituate in the village of Germantown and county of Philadelphia; bounding on the northweſt ſide of a forty feet wide lane or Croſs-ſtreet, leading from Germantown Main-ſtreet to Briſtol townſhip, and York road; and bounded by lands late of the heirs of Jacob Weiſs and Godfred Buckius. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Auguſtin Neiſſer, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

CAME to the dwelling of the ſubſcriber, on the 29th day of March laſt, a dark brown Mare, about 14 and an half hands high, lately trimmed before, ſhod all round, ſome ſaddle marks on both ſides, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ WILLIAM TODD.

East-Whiteland, Cheſter county, April 1, 1788.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 4th day of June next, [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Heſſer, inn-holder, at the ſign of the Buck, in Germantown, a certain two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, ſtone barn, ſtone ſtable, a large orchard and lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being in Germantown townſhip, and county of Philadelphia; containing two acres and 92 perches (more or leſs) bounded by Creeſham Road, by a lane leading to Thomas Looſley's mill, and by land late of William Allen, Eſq; deceaſed. Taken in execution as the property of Bernhard Getz, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 4th day of June next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, all that large two ſtory ſtone meſſuage or tenement, a ſtone mill-houſe, a water grift-mill, with three pair of mill-ſtones, the whole in good order, a ſtone cooper's-ſhop, a barn and ſtable, and ſundry out-houſes, and five tracts, pieces or parcels of land; ſituate partly in Oxford and partly in Briſtol townſhips, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. Containing one acre and 51 perches, ſituate in Oxford townſhip; bounded by Frankford creek and by land of Richard Buſby.

No. 2. Containing one half of an acre and 8 perches; ſituate in Briſtol townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of William Britton and the aforeſaid creek.

No. 3. Containing three quarters of an acre and 14 perches; ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, and bounded by ſaid creek, &c.

No. 4. Containing 31 acres, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by lands of Thomas Buſby, Benjamin Blackledge, and by Acqueſenemy or Frankford creek aforeſaid.

No. 5. Containing 31 acres (more or leſs) ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, and bounded by lands of John Atkins, Thomas Buſby, William Philpot, and by Frankford and Wingohiccon creeks. There is on ſaid land a large meadow of the beſt clover graſs, an orchard, &c. about ſix miles from Philadelphia, and one from the village of Frankford, where there is a water carriage to the city, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Morris (miller) and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named THOMAS M'GAWN, about 17 years of age, ſmall featured, ſandy hair, walks a little lame at times, having a running ſore on the outſide of one of his knees, very quarrelſome, and a great ſwearer; had on, a felt hat, light coloured homeſpun coatee, with a fall down collar, and jacket, a pair of tow trowſers, ticklenburg ſhirt, and neats leather ſhoes, with large buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 27, 1788. † MARMADUKE COOPER.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, county of Philadelphia, on Saturday night, the 17th inſt. a large brown Mare, with a black mane and tail, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer, ſpirited, and travels very eaſy, ſometimes ſhifts her gait to ſingle-footed, which is called a rack, nine years old, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up ſaid mare that the owner gets her again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall on conviction receive the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges.

May 20, 1788. § GEORGE GRAY.

Monmouth, New-Jerſey, May 20, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſt. a Negroe man, named MONMOUTH, aged 22 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, his face flat and inclining to yellow, and has very fine teeth; had on buck-ſkin breeches with two ſtrings at each knee, ſuperfine black waiſtcoat, a coarſe ſhort red coat, and a coarſe round hat. Whoever takes him up (if in Pennſylvania) and ſecures him, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward, paid by

§ JOHN LAWRENCE.

Sixteen Continental paper DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Spring Mills, on the night of the 19th day of May, an indented ſervant lad, named George Hart, about twenty years of age, black hair, ſulky down look, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, had on and took with him two ſuits of cloaths, one almoſt new, the other a working dreſs very mealy, as he has worked in the mill ſome time paſt, ſeldom miſſes drinking to exceſs when opportunity ſerves, and when intoxicated addicted to all manner of vice. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and brings him home, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

PAUL and LIVEZEY.

WAS left at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the ſecond of January laſt, a grey Mare, heavy with foal, by a perſon who called himſelf William Evans; the ſaid Evans is requeſted to call in three weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold to pay charges. † DANIEL COOPER.

New-Jerſey, May 20, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED,

Young Governor,

To Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Alexander Clay's, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at ſo low a price as *Eight Dollars* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

HE is a brown bay, 15 hands and an half high, highly bred, and remarkably ſtrong. He was got by Giles's remarkable horſe Governor, on a very ſtrong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the fineſt ſtallion of his kind ever imported into this ſtate. His yearly colts have ſold at 25 and 35 guineas each. His ſire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree. Governor, which I ſold to John Fallon, Eſq; was bred by me; he was got by Black Prince, ſire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half ſiſter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill's famous horſe Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, ſon to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Forſter, who got Guſtavus; her dam by Jigg, ſire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchleſs, which mare was alſo the grand-dam of Dormouſe and Torriſmond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

ALTAMONT.

September 22, 1778.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved gratis the next, provided they continue the ſame properties, on paying the groom's fees.

ALL persons having DEMANDS againſt the partnerſhip of STEEMER, ALBRIGHT and LAHN, printers, of the borough of Lancaſter, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, on or before the 21ſt of May next (as the deceaſe of Mr. Steemer renders a ſettlement neceſſary) and all perſons indebted to them for Newſpapers, Almanacs, Printing-Work, &c. &c. are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

The Printing Buſineſs is carried on as uſual at the ſaid borough of Lancaſter, and all ſorts of printing-work, in the German and Engliſh languages, performed in the neateſt and beſt manner, with accuracy and diſpatch,

By the Public's humble ſervants,
ALBRIGHT & LAHN.

Lancaſter, April 21, 1788.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who neglect to ſend in their accounts at the time above mentioned, will exclude themſelves from the ſettlement.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 31ſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon (by adjournment) at the houſe of George Weiſs, inn-holder, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, in Creeſom, a certain two ſtory ſtone Dwelling-houſe, a large ſtone Griſt mill (45 by 33 feet) with two pair of mill-ſtones, one pair burr, the other in good repair for country work, ſituated in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, in a good part of the country for griſt, and convenient for purchaſing wheat. On ſaid place is a good ſtone ſtable, about ten and an half acres of land, part good meadow and part woodland, an orchard with about 70 apple-trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and other improvements; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of William Wilſon, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the late province, now ſtate of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom, Henry Walmſley, and by the county line, containing about 50 acres: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by †

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John M'Calla, inn-keeper, in Hilton townſhip, on Tueſday, the 3d of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Hilton aforeſaid, containing about 50 acres, bounded by lands of Zachariah Tedro, George Shipe, and others: Taken in Execution as the property of Cadwallader Morris, and to be ſold, by

‡ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 2d of June, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 40 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Hanover, bounded by lands of Peter Mowerer, Lawrence Suſholtz and others; late the property of Joſeph Bitting; ſeized and taken in execution by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Salem, May 14, 1788.

WAS taken up adrift on Sunday, the 11th inſtant, between Reedy-Iſland and the Pea-patch, a large Ship's BOAT, with a black bottom, painted red inſide, without oars or rudder in her. Whoever has loſt the ſaid BOAT, is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, in five weeks from the date hereof.

CHARLES RIISTNE.

Weſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, May 16, 1788.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the third inſtant, A ſmall ſized SORREL HORSE, about ſix years old, with a bald face, and a white ſpot on his near flank, a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe, and the thief is brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for tht horſe only, paid by

¶ JOSEPH MORRIS.

Northampton county, May 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Col. Jacob Stroud, inn-keeper, in -------, a certain meſſuage and 90 acres of land, ſituate in Lower-Smithfield townſhip; bounded by land of Bennedy Coſton, ------ Scull and others; late the property of Elijah Horton. Seized and taken in execution, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Taken up Adrift,

ON Thurſday, the 24th of laſt month, off Egg-Iſland, in the Bay of Delaware, a Moſes built BOAT, about 15 feet keel, part of her ſtem broke off, has a black bottom, and her upper works painted. The owner, by applying to FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, biſcuit-baker, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again. If no owner appears within one month from the date hereof, ſhe will be ſold, to defray charges.

May 6, 1788.

March 1, 1788.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnerſhip of NORTH and WILSON is by mutual conſent diſſolved from this preſent date. All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to prevent trouble. Attendance will be given for the above purpoſes at the ſtore formerly occupied by them, in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county. ‡

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,
BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

Imported, and to be Sold on reaſonable terms, by

TOWERS and EVANS,

Adjoining the Preſbyterian Meeting in Market-ſtreet,
A general ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES;
PAINTERS COLOURS;
BRISTOL WINDOW-GLASS,
And BOHEMIAN SHEET-GLASS.

Alſo, Glaziers Diamonds. Painters Oil, Bruſhes, Saſh-tools, Pencils, Pallet-knives, &c.

N. B. Two caſes of *Camphor*, two cheſts of *Peruvian Bark*, and one cheſt of *Iſinglaſs*, each containing about 100 weight, to be ſold low for caſh. May 9.

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber, living near LANCASTER,

About thirty head of CATTLE,

Such as Heifers, Steers and Cows, fit to be turned into graſs the enſuing ſeaſon.

SEBASTIAN GRAFF.

May 1, 1788. §

FOR SALE,

By Matthew Carey,

Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

The following BOOKS:

RAYNAL's hiſtory of the European ſettlements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, 6 vols. 8vo.
Robertſon's hiſtory of America, 2 vols. 8vo.
Goldſmith's hiſtory of the earth and animated nature, 8 vols.
Home's ſketches, 4 vols.
Baretti's account of Italy, 2 vols.
The Idler.
Andrews's remarks on the French and Engliſh ladies.
Abridgment of Locke's eſſay.
Swinburne's tour in Italy.
Preſent ſtate of France.
Johnſon's dictionary, 8vo.
Thompſon's works, 4 vols.
Seleƈt trials, 4 vols.
Knox's eſſays, 2 vols.
Yorick's ſentimental journey, 2 vols.
Attorney's pocket companion.
Hiſtory of lord North's adminiſtration.
Lady's library, 3 vols.
Viſion of Columbus.
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments.
Goldſmith's hiſtory of England.
----------of Rome.
Newton on the prophecies, 2 vols.
Edward's hiſtory of redemption.
Buchan's domeſtic medicine.
Salmon's gazetteer.
Henderſon's meditations.
Eſſay on friendſhip.
------on old age.
The night cap: by Mercier.
Beauties of Johnſon.
Bonnycaſtle's arithmetic.
Menney's Engliſh grammar.
Schoolmaſter's aſſiſtant.
Adams's defence of the American conſtitutions.
Hiſtory of Eloiſe and Abelard.
Varlo's huſbandry.
Fables for the ladies.
Miſs More's eſſays.

French books.

Hiſtoire naturelle, par M. de Buffon, 13 tom.
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Hiſtoire philoſophique et politique des etabliſſemens et du commerce des Europeens dans les deux Indes. Par M. Raynal. 10 tom.
Les œuvres de Monteſquieu, 6 tom.
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Elemens d'hiſtoire generale, par Millot, 6 tom.
Les confeſſions de J. J. Rouſſeau, 2 tom.
Emile, ou de l'education, par J. J. Rouſſeau, 4 tom.
Penſees de le compte Oxenſtirn.
Dictionnaire d'anecdotes, 2 tom.
Contes a rire, 3 tom.
Amusement curieux, 2 tom.
Dictionnaire poetique.

German books.

Geſſners ſchrifften, 5 theile.
Robertſons geſchichte der regierung kaiſer Carls des V. 3 th.
Juſtins weltgeſchichte.
Hiſtoriſches magazin fur den Verſtand und das herz, 2 th.
Geſang buch.

Latin books.

Buchanani pſalmi.
Eutropii hiſtoria.
Saluſtii Catilinarium et Jugurthinum: nitidiſſ.
Ovidii opera omnia: 3 vol.
Taciti hiſtoria: 4 vol.
Suetonii Cæſares: 2 vol.
Terentii comœdiæ in uſum delphini.
Cæſaris commentaria.
Leviathan: auƈtore T. Hobbes.
Novum teſtamentum.
Joſephi opera omnia.
Epigrammatum delectus,
Plauti Comœdia.
Petronii Arbitri ſatiricon.
Valerii Maximi dictorum factorumque memorabilium, libri ix.
Julii Cæſaris Scaligeri opera.
De officio hominis et civis.
Martini Lutheri vita.
De conſolatione philoſophiæ.
Lucani Pharſalia.
Ciceronis orationes duæ.

With ſeveral other ſcarce and valuable BOOKS, all which will be ſold at very reaſonable rates.

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

IN MARKET STREET,

The *American Muſeum,*

Or REPOSITORY *of ancient and modern* FUGITIVE PIECES,
PROSE AND POETICAL,
For APRIL, 1788.

----No. IV. of Vol. III.---Total No. XVI.----

THE Printer returns his moſt ſincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the diſtinguiſhed ſhare of patronage this work has received---and reſpectfully requeſts a continuance thereof; to merit which no pains ſhall be ſpared by him.

For the accommodation of the friends of literature and ſcience in the country, he will, during the preſent ſcarcity of ſpecie, receive all kinds of SEASONABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE in payment of Subſcriptions.

*** The terms are---18s. per annum, for which twelve numbers are given, making two complete volumes.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET upon an improving LEASE,

THE Houſe and Tanyard, with Lots of Land thereunto belonging, late the eſtate of John Jones, junior, deceaſed, ſituate upon Germantown Main-ſtreet. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing or renting the ſame may be informed of the terms, by applying to GEORGE FOX, *in Third-ſtreet.*

April 8. §7w.

Lower Alloways Creek townſhip, Salem county, May 1, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife *Phœbe* hath eloped from me, and conſorts with another man; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

† CHARLES NAILOR.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN MONROE, Eſq; deceaſed, late of Mount-Holly, in New-Jerſey, are earneſtly requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted, to the executors, on or before the firſt day of June next enſuing, in order to enable them to make a dividend of ſaid eſtate. It is particularly requeſted that a compliance to this may take place, as the delinquents may expect to be excluded from any further ſettlement with

‡ JOB STOCKTON,
Mount-Holly, EARL SHINN,
April 23, 1788. STACY BUDD, } Executors.

EXTRACT from an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act, to provide for the payment of the principal and intereſt of ſuch of the bills emitted purſuant to reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legiſlature of this ſtate of June the firſt, 1780, as ſhall remain unredeemed on the 31ſt day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. "Provided nevertheleſs, That none of the aforeſaid bills ſhall be redeemed, unleſs the ſame be produced to the Treaſurer of this ſtate on or before the firſt day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

May 6, 1788.

Medicinal Waters,

FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated, all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidneys. They have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm.* Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters are two ſhower-baths and two dreſſing-rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the firſt day of June, and run while the ſeaſon continues, on Mondays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the king of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; thoſe who engage ſeats previous to half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the prices of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by their humble ſervant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be Four Dollars for the ſeaſon, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

* Among many perſons who have been relieved by theſe waters, the ſubſcriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Eſquires, alſo of Mr. John Hewett, of the iſland of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr. White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippenſburgh, in Pennſylvania; and of John Price, John Slone, Chriſtian Mark and Miſs. Suſannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

York-Town, May 5, 1788.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale the two following

TRACTS OF LAND.

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate about two miles from the Trap, on Perkioming creek, in the county of Montgomery, adjoining lands of John Dutwiler, Hans Peter Reamer, and others (including part of one of the richeſt bottoms on that creek) of which tract 18 acres are good meadow, 47 acres good cleared up-land, and 65 acres of the beſt kind of timber land.

The other tract, containing about 23 acres of moſt excellent wood land, is ſituate about one mile from the ſaid Trap, in the ſame county, and adjoins the lands of Caſper Raum, and others. Theſe lands were part of the eſtate of Abraham Saylor, deceaſed, and have been conveyed to the ſubſcriber by Iſaac Saylor, in fee.

The ſubſcriber will attend at the court at Norris-town, on Friday, the 27th of June next, and at the houſe of Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; on Monday, the 30th June next, in order to hear propoſals and to diſpoſe of the premiſes at private or public ſale. In the mean time the terms will be made known by applying to the ſaid Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber. A complete and indiſputable title will be given. §tbe THOMAS HARTLEY.

JOSEPH STANSBURY

Has juſt imported in the John, and the Grange, from Liverpool,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENS WARE,

Which he is now opening at his ſtore, next the George tavern, in Second-ſtreet,

Where country orders are executed on the loweſt terms, with fidelity and diſpatch. Alſo

CRUET FRAMES, plain and ornamented.
GLASS and CHINA, as uſual. ¶

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